

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1 - 27 are pending.

Claims 7 and 9 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 102 for allegedly being shown in JP 60-185482, mentioned in the instant application.

Claims 1 - 27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103 for allegedly being obvious in view of either or both of JP 60-185482 and Heizmann et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,108,054. Official notice was taken as to the recitation of a low-pass filter in some of the claims.

It is earnestly submitted that the claims as originally filed indeed distinguish over the cited art.

Referring to Figs. 9 and 10 of the instant application, the correction points stored in a correction data memory are distributed evenly over the period of time corresponding to a horizontal scan. Each correction value is fed to the D/A circuit at a fixed rate.

The prior art including JP 60-185482 and Heizmann et al. teach different ways of computing the correction values. For example, JP 60-185482 displays a cross-hatch pattern having grid lines which are spaced apart differently (i.e., more closely) at the perimeter of the display than in the central region of the display. *Specification on page 1, lines 25 - 30*. This special grid pattern is used to produce the correction values. *Specification on page 2, lines 1 - 5*.

Heizmann et al. describe a technique for obtaining "correction values for convergence [by] calculating the correction values for the individual video lines at least in part by interpolation between correction interpolation point values." *Abstract*.

In both cases, the beneficial effects are embodied in the "values" of the correction points that are obtained by their respective techniques. JP 60-185482 utilizes a grid pattern having non-uniformly spaced grid lines. Heizmann et al. teach using an interpolation approach. In both cases, the computed correction values are then delivered to a D/A converter at a constant period (say, every N cycles of a clock) to produce a correction signal (refer to Figs. 9 and 10).

The present invention, by comparison, employs a technique by which the correction points themselves are fed at a varying rate to circuitry for producing a correction signal. This is diagrammatically shown in Fig. 2 of the instant application, where correction

points A and B are provided. The figure indicates that during a horizontal scanning period, the correction points will be fed to the signal-generating circuit at a non-uniform interval. Kindly compare Fig. 2 with Fig. 9, where the interval in Fig. 9 is uniform.

Thus, although JP 60-185482 describes a non-uniformly lined grid pattern, that grid pattern does not teach or suggest the non-uniformly timed readout of correction points delivered to the signal-generating circuit of the present invention.

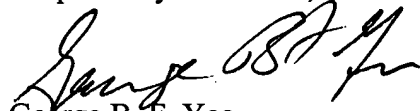
Reconsideration of the pending claims is respectfully requested, in view of the foregoing remarks.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, all claims now pending in this Application are believed to be in condition for allowance. The issuance of a formal Notice of Allowance at an early date is respectfully requested.

If the foregoing explanation is not sufficiently clear, the Examiner the examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at 650-326-2400 for further clarification.

Respectfully submitted,


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